

LABOR CLARION.

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The United Railroads' Industrial Policy—Union Methods.

The industrial controversies between the United Railroads and several thousands of its employees grouped in four labor unions now seem to be in fair way to pacific adjustment. The obstacles placed by Mr. Calhoun in the way of pacific adjustment have been removed by Mr. Calhoun, and unless he indulges in further mental gymnastics with respect to interpretation of the terms of settlement, the historian of the United Railroads' industrial policies will have opportunity to record the fact that the process of settlement of its most recent industrial troubles by the arbitration route did not meet with serious disturbance from and after Friday, the 7th inst. On that day Mr. Calhoun decided that when on September 5th he invited all his striking employees to return to work and then open negotiations for a settlement of the differences between him and them over wages and hours, he actually meant *all*, and not the classes or groups, or individuals, whose services he most needed.

When, on September 5th, Mr. Calhoun agreed to arbitration of the demands of his striking employees provided those striking employees would first return to work, the men had such faith in the justice of their demands for improved conditions that they accepted this, the first definite proposal of action on their demands received from the United Railroads.

In accepting this arbitration proposition they—all, not a section—agreed to return to work under conditions that existed when they ceased work.

Within twenty-four hours it became evident that Mr. Calhoun had formed the opinion that the conservative action of the men in agreeing to return to work—in agreeing to what he declared was an absolutely essential prerequisite to an amicable settlement of existing controversies—was a confession of weakness, and that he might take such advantage of the situation as he saw fit. It pleased him to declare that he did not then require the services of the striking Electrical Workers and Firemen, although they were part and parcel of the group of striking unions with which he had agreed to arbitrate the questions of hours and wages when their members had returned to work.

Within another twenty-four hours, however, Mr. Calhoun discovered that he was mistaken in supposing the unions were weak and divided,—and he concluded that he could not only re-employ the striking Electrical Workers and Firemen, but that he actually needed these men, and desired that they report for work at once.

And thus were the cogs of the Arbitration Mill cleared for action after being blocked for nearly forty-eight hours.

Of course, it would be impolite, to say the least, to even insinuate that Mr. Calhoun was guilty of a breach of faith with the unions twenty-four hours after they had agreed to his arbitration proposition, consequently we will term the incident one of those misunderstandings necessarily incident to serious and close business relations between people who differ so widely in business methods and ideas of straightforwardness as do the modern disciple of "high finance" and the humble wage-earner. In this case, however, the "misunderstanding" resulted in the high financier cultivating a better understanding of the ties which bind men together in the bread-and-butter organizations known as labor unions.

May the gentleman profit exceedingly from the lesson.

In contemplating the action of the labor unions in agreeing to call off the strikes, and then arbitrate the issues that caused the strikes, when some one appeared on the scene who appeared to actually have power to deal conclusively with the demands of several thousands of employees for improved conditions, it seems a trifle strange—though not altogether surprising—that but little public comment was heard other than such as was coupled with expressions of satisfaction that the street-car service had been resumed under normal conditions.

The Public, that "innocent third party" whose sufferings during industrial strife that affects it directly are very acute—so we are told—showed a perfunctory curiosity as to how and why and by whom the strike was settled; but, its curiosity satisfied, it appeared to care little about the merits of the settlement. Of course, there was much speculation as to whether this, that or the other "influence," typified in this, that or the other class of citizen, was responsible for the settlement; but 'twas speculation, nothing more. The main fact was that the cars were running again, and it mattered little to the "innocent third party"—the Public—how it happened that they began to run in the normal fashion: they were running, and the "innocent third party" was satisfied—satisfied from the soles of its weary feet to the top of its dome of thought(?).

But would it not be well were that "innocent third party"—the Public—to give the industrial controversies of the United Railroads something more than a passing thought, now that they seem to be ended?

It is true that there was much comment immediately preceding and during the strikes on the merits of the demands of the men for improved conditions, and it is also true that public sentiment appeared to be a unit in favor of better conditions than the United Railroads appeared willing to concede its employees. Notwithstanding this unanimity of sentiment with respect to the wage question, the Public, once the strike was on, was more prone to find fault with the poor devils of workmen who had resorted to this extreme measure, than it was with the man whose unnecessarily arbitrary methods and policy had actually caused the series of strikes which culminated in the strike of the Street Car-men.

"Why didn't they wait until Calhoun came?" was heard on every street corner in variations that implied everything from regret to damnatory condemnation.

Well, why didn't they wait?

There were several reasons that, the men hold, justified them in refusing to wait, but the principal one—the reason that decided the question of Strike Now, or Wait—was this:

The men had lost faith in Calhoun.

The men believed that were Calhoun on the ground he would refuse to make concessions that would have been acceptable.

Events of the last three weeks have demonstrated the fact that the men were right.

Mr. Calhoun, at all times since he assumed the Presidency of the United Railroads, has been in close touch with all affairs in San Francisco that in

any respect affected his great financial interests, and since his departure from the city shortly after the fire it is a foregone conclusion that he maintained a system of communication and reports that afforded him most intimate knowledge of conditions existing here.

When the Electrical Workers asked for better conditions, after mild but ineffectual efforts on the part of Mr. Mullally to induce them to accept a crumb where they had asked for but half a loaf, they were told to wait until Mr. Calhoun came.

The Street Car-men, with a sympathy for the Electrical Workers that was rendered acute by their own arduous conditions of employment, interceded with the United Railroads, asking it to grant the Electrical Workers redress. They were told their petition would be acted on when Mr. Calhoun arrived.

The Stationary Firemen, when they asked for the long-considered eight-hour day, were told nothing could be done until Mr. Calhoun arrived.

And the Construction Workers—well, as we have heretofore related, they were told to—go to the devil; they needn't wait until Mr. Calhoun arrived.

Well, Mr. Calhoun failed to arrive on or near the date when he was first scheduled to appear. But his failure to put in appearance here on schedule time—August 15th—was not altogether without reason, as events have demonstrated.

During the several weeks preceding August 15th Mr. Calhoun had matters of exceeding importance to attend to beyond the Rockies—business that culminated in less than twenty-four hours after his arrival in this city in the shipment of many hundreds of professional and amateur strike-breakers from Jersey City. Not ten times the many tens of millions of dollars that Patrick Calhoun can command could have sufficed to gather that band of strike-breakers and start them across the continent within thirty-six hours after the Street Car-men had voted to strike.

The Street Car-men asked the United Railroads for wages and hours in some measure proportionate to the extraordinary service they were rendering. They preferred this request one week before Mr. Calhoun arrived.

The recruiting of strike-breakers to run the cars of the United Railroads began in the East in earnest the day the Street Car-men made their request for improved conditions.

The perfecting of stockades and barracks, and storing therein of arms, ammunition, provisions and bedding received a great impetus from the day the Street Car-men presented their demands.

All these matters were as well known to the union men before Mr. Calhoun's arrival as they now must be to the Public.

Mr. Calhoun has told the representatives of the striking unions that some time before he arrived in San Francisco he had determined in his own mind what he would offer in the way of better wages and shorter hours. Mr. Calhoun desires to be considered a just employer, consequently we will assume that he considered the schedules of wages and hours he had determined on were just, and, that being so, that the men would in all probability accept them. If they did not accept them when offered, they at least would not go on strike.

And yet Mr. Calhoun would not wire even an

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intimation of his benign intentions to the thousands
of men who were clamoring for fairer recompense
for their toil.

With those intended concessions locked fast
within his mind he elected to have his agents scour
the East for the despicable strike-breaker; he en-
gaged the damnable Farley and his organized band
of thugs; he permitted his subordinates here to
build and provision stockades for this motley crew
—and then, when he finally arrived here he publicly
and privately berated his employees because they
dared to strike!

Had not the striking unions agreed to the extra-
ordinary conditions imposed by the arrogant Patrick
Calhoun—had they refused to believe that he dare
not repudiate the agreement he made with the rep-
resentative of the General President of the Street
Carmen—what would have been the result?

Unless the municipal authorities had interfered
and compelled Patrick Calhoun to operate his street
cars in accordance with the terms of the franchises
granted him, he would have ordered his band of
industrial Hessians to go on the cars and operate
them.

And then?

Well, thanks to *union men*—men delegated to con-
serve the bread-and-butter interests of their fellows
—San Francisco was saved from the shameful, sick-
ening, humiliating experience that the arrogant
Calhoun would have inflicted on this sorely stricken
city.

Those men, seated in council, depending alone on
their own judgment as to what would best conserve
the bread-and-butter interests of the thousands who
had chosen them to act for them in the emergencies
that had arisen, decided to swallow their pride, to
suppress the natural desire for a victory in which
they and not Calhoun would dictate terms, to give
relief to the footsore thousands of their city, and
to advise the strikers to return to work and then
negotiate a settlement with Calhoun by the uncertain
process of Arbitration.

Remember, you who are of the "innocent third
party," the men who sat in council and declared
the United Railroads strikes off did not for a mo-
ment entertain thought of defeat as the alternative
of rejecting Calhoun's extraordinary conditions—his
great street railroad system had been completely
tied up for ten days—an unprecedented length of
time; money to conduct an extended fight was to
be had for the asking; they felt absolutely certain
of their ability to prevent Calhoun from running
his cars under normal conditions; they knew the
members of their unions would remain steadfastly
loyal to the cause—and yet they voted to call off
the strike!

Why?

Well, for one reason, they are not of the Calhoun
temperament and disposition. They are not men who
would plunge a stricken city into the horrors of the
fierce industrial war that was imminent merely to
gratify a desire to maintain a policy that tickled
their pride and egotism even though it brought ruin
to thousands. No; they are not of that mold. They
hold to principles that no man nor set of men can
induce them to forswear; but false pride is not
deemed a principle with them. And so they decided,
calmly, and exercising what they believed good judg-
ment, to advise the several thousands of strikers to
do what they knew would not only be distasteful to
them, but would, perhaps, excite determined oppo-
sition if not serious rebellion.

Rebellion? Yes; there was rebellion against the
order to return to work without guarantee of im-
proved conditions. But the counsellors who swal-
lowed their personal pride and decided to test to
the utmost the good faith of the arrogant Calhoun
are men who can face rebellion. They reasoned
with the overwrought men; the men had that con-
fidence in their leaders that is born only of loyal
service, and they accepted their leaders' views.
'Twas not altogether a pleasant twenty-four hours
those leaders passed through after they were given
ample reason to charge bad faith against the United
Railroads; but they faced that situation with the

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same disposition with which they had met the others, and, although a renewal of industrial strife appeared certain, they secured the conditions that were essential to the consummation of peace, but in this instance it was not they who had to set pride aside.

Yes, Mr. Citizen—you who were of the "innocent third party" in the recent industrial crisis, 'twould be well were you to give heed to the features of these strikes that are here referred to—a study of the facts that are patent to all will give you an insight into the practical workings of Labor Unions and Labor Unionists' methods that should sweep away many prejudices you have formed and enable you to form a clearer judgment of Organized Labor, its purposes and its methods.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION

Headquarters and Secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on September 11, Vice-President J. F. Fitzgerald in the chair. There were a large number of admissions to membership, the list including Messrs. P. Teza, J. Kaiser, E. Dinslage, C. C. Cline, G. Ehrman, C. Timm, J. P. Juchem, L. M. Lalanne, C. H. Leech, F. K. Moore, A. W. Lamb, I. C. Levey, C. W. Dunn, C. H. Elrod, and W. H. Helbig. Mr. W. G. Klussman was also admitted on transfer from No. 36, of Topeka, Kansas. Application for membership was made by H. F. Barbier.

Word has been received from General Secretary Owen Miller that the forthcoming session of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, to occur in New Orleans in October, has been declared unfair by the Executive Board of the American Federation of Musicians at the request of Local No. 174 of New Orleans, La. It appears that the local committee of arrangements of the Knights of Pythias has refused to recognize the American Federation of Musicians, and has arranged with a certain W. J. Braun, an expelled member of the New Orleans local, to furnish music for the occasion. The action of the local Knights is in decided contrast to the action of this notable fraternal organization in most other large communities of the United States, and unquestionably will result in providing inferior musical service for the functions of the session unless a change of policy is effected.

Members for whom money has been entrusted to Mr. E. A. Lassale prior to April 18th, and that as yet have not been paid such amounts, are requested to report the fact to the Secretary, on or before October 1, 1906.

Mr. Julius A. Haug, the violinist, departed from this city on September 5th for an extended visit to Europe. The trip will include visits to various points in Germany and Belgium, and it is likely that Mr. Haug will take advantage of the exceptional opportunities for professional study that will present themselves.

Among other remarkable occurrences that have taken place in the jurisdiction since April 18th, from the point of consideration of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, must be mentioned the disappearance and total extinction of the so-called Pacific Coast Musicians' Union, incorporated and chartered under the laws of the State of California, under date of January 27, 1899. There appears to have been no legitimate excuse or reason to the membership of any labor organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor for calling into existence this defunct "union," still less for its incorporation, and apparently, after a dubious life of seven years, these considerations have had sufficient weight with the scanty membership to cause its dissolution. The more capable of the former members have made formal application and have been admitted to membership in the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union of San Francisco, Local No. 6, of the American Federation of Musicians, and at present writing there is but one bona fide union of professional musicians located in this city, and but one scale of rates that prevails and governs the payment for services of union musicians.

Dues and assessments for the third quarter (July, August and September) are now due and payable, and will become delinquent on and after October 1st. The constitutional delinquency fine of 50 cents will be charged to the accounts of members whose dues and assessments are not paid by the end of the quarter. There are two funeral assessments—Nos. 7 and 8—of 25 cents each, on account of the death of the late members E. Quertier and E. Silva. The total amount of the third quarter's dues and assessments is \$1.50.

Urged on by the Labor members, the Victorian Government has promised to consider the question of introducing a bill to provide compensation for injured workers.

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EXCLUSION PLANKS IN THE PLATFORMS

Several weeks ago the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League inaugurated a movement to secure the adoption of a strong Asiatic exclusion plank in the platforms of the several political parties about to hold State conventions. The Labor Council, Building Trades Council and the City Front Federation co-operated with the League. Representatives of the League and labor bodies appeared before the Platform Committees of the conventions and succeeded in securing action in the direction desired. The Democratic convention held in Sacramento, adopted the plank prepared by the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League and indorsed by the Labor Council and other labor bodies. It reads as follows:

"Recognizing the imperative necessity of preserving the people of our State from competition with Mongolian labor, we declare for the strict maintenance of the Chinese Exclusion Act, without modification of any kind, and for the extension of that act so as to exclude Japanese and Koreans; further, we pledge our candidate for Congress to work and vote for the passage of a bill which shall effect this latter object."

The plank on Asiatic immigration adopted by the Republican State convention, held at Santa Cruz, reads as follows:

"Resolved, That we cannot but feel that in the increased influx to the Pacific Coast of Japanese and other Asiatic laborers, the people of this State are being confronted with a greater evil than that which induced them to demand and secure the passage of the so-called 'Chinese Exclusion Law'; and we now urge our Senators and pledge our candidates for Representatives in Congress to favor, support, and by all honorable means secure the passage of laws similar to the present Chinese exclusion bill, and providing for the exclusion of Japanese and all other kinds of Asiatic labor. We further insist upon the continuance and rigid enforcement of the existing Chinese exclusion act, and we insist that the present Asiatic people of our insular possessions shall not be permitted to come into the United States proper.

The Independence League, in convention in Oakland, adopted the following:

"The best way to protect American labor is by saving it from competition with the cheap and degrading labor of Asia in our home market. Therefore, we are opposed to the immigration of Chinese, Japanese and Korean labor and demand its rigid exclusion. The Asiatic horde is a menace to the American home and a grave danger to the peace and welfare of society. We pledge our candidates for Congress to support this policy by effective legislation."

No opposition to these planks developed in any of the conventions.

The International Typographical Union has expended over \$1,500,000 on its eight-hour fight during the last eight months. This vast sum includes only the expenditures of the international organization. Probably \$2,000,000 more has been expended by the local unions. Practically all this money has been raised by direct assessment on members not on strike.

The Sydney (New South Wales) Ship Painters and Dockers' Union reports a healthy financial condition. Twenty-three new members joined during last quarter, bringing the membership up to 863.

The corner stone of the \$100,000 Los Angeles Labor Temple was laid on Labor Day. The principal address was made by Stanley B. Wilson, ex-President of the Los Angeles Typographical Union.

ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS

The arbitration proceedings between the United Railroads and the Street Carmen, Electrical Workers, Firemen and Construction Workers have not, at this writing progressed further than the nomination of the third member of the arbitration board by each side.

Assistant to the President Mullally will represent the United Railroads on the board, the Street Carmen will be represented by the President of that union, Richard Cornelius, while H. L. Worthington, President of the District Council of Electrical Workers, will represent the Electrical Workers, Firemen and Construction Workers.

At the first meeting of the representatives of the company and the unions, Mr. Mullally proposed that the third member of the arbitration board be selected from the members of the State Supreme Court or the Judges of the Federal Courts on this Coast, while the unions presented the names of several well-known citizens, but, as above stated, no conclusion was reached.

President Calhoun of the United Railroads submitted to representatives of each of the four unions a schedule of wages and hours which, so he stated, he hoped would be accepted and thus make arbitration proceedings unnecessary, but in each instance the unions declined to accept the terms offered by Calhoun.

Calhoun offered the Construction Workers a nine-hour day and a scale of wages which provided that "first-class track laborers" shall receive \$2.50 a day after thirty days' experience. He refused, however, to continue the time-honored custom of allowing the men free transportation to and from work. Had he agreed to continue this arrangement it is quite probable that the Construction Workers would have accepted the schedule offered.

The Street Carmen were offered a 10-per-cent increase in wages, but no reduction of hours.

The Electrical Workers were offered a schedule that compares very unfavorably with that recognized by other corporations, consequently the union's representatives rejected it, feeling confident a fair-minded arbitrator will grant them the eight-hour day.

The Firemen want an eight-hour day, and will contend for it before the Arbitration Board, as President Calhoun was not disposed to grant it.

It is said that Professor Plehn of the State University has again been employed by President Calhoun to compile statistics relating to the cost of living, so we may confidently look forward to an exhibition of figures that will prove that the universal complaint of abnormal prices is without foundation, and that, in fact, the prices of the necessities of life are lower in San Francisco than for years.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL TEMPLE

Ground was broken for the Building Trades Council Temple at Fourteenth and Guerrero streets by President P. H. McCarthy the day before his departure for the national convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at Niagara Falls. The building will be a permanent structure, three stories in height, and of fireproof construction. While several more costly buildings are planned for labor temples in various cities of the country, the Building Trades Temple, when completed, will rank with the finest buildings in this country owned by labor unionists and devoted exclusively to labor union purposes. The Temple will be completed January 1, 1907, and, with the land, will represent an outlay of about \$100,000.

The Building Trades Council is to be congratulated on its progressiveness. With this labor temple under way, the temporary headquarters of the Labor Council partly constructed, the Labor Bureau Association hall completed, the Musicians and several other local unions quartered in their own buildings, and the Teamsters and others planning permanent structures, the day does not seem far distant when every labor union in San Francisco will be meeting in its own hall or in a building of which it is part owner—one result of the great fire which may be fairly termed a blessing.

COURT UPHOLDS THE BOYCOTT

A Washington (D. C.), press agent says:

The right of labor unions and their sympathizers to call on their friends to withhold patronage from a non-union tradesman has been declared legal by Justice Stafford in the District Supreme Court of Washington, D. C. In making this decision Justice Stafford dismissed the temporary injunction against the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, which had been obtained by a baker who alleged that he was being harassed by means of a systematic boycott, and that many of his customers had been asked to trade elsewhere. The principle at stake, the Justice suggested, was the right of individual liberty. On this point the Judge says:

"It is such a principle that the plaintiff invokes, and it is upon such a principle that the defendants rely for their defense. The plaintiff has a right to conduct his business in his own way without coercion, without intimidation, exactly as he shall conclude it is his own interest to act. The defendants jointly and severally are entitled to the same privilege. They have a right to sell their labor to whom they will and withhold it from whom they will. They have a right to patronize whom they will and to withhold their patronage from whom they will. It seems to the court that they have a right to call on their friends and sympathizers to withhold their patronage from one who refuses to employ them, their friends and sympathizers being left free to answer the appeal as they believe their own interests dictate. So long as all parties concerned are left free to follow their own choice as they decide their self-interest dictates, it seems to the court that there has been no infringement upon the personal liberty of any one."

The defendants, according to the opinion, admit a combination, but do not divulge its purpose. No other rational explanation of the conduct of the defendants can be found, the court suggests, than that they have combined to demonstrate to the plaintiff that he cannot conduct a profitable business with non-union help, and thereby compel him to employ union men. Such a combination is held to be lawful and the Judge cites the following example:

"If one manufactures a certain brand of flour it will be for his interest to convince dealers in flour that they cannot afford to be without his brand. It might even be for his interest to convince the dealers in flour that they could not afford to handle any other brand. If he could persuade all consumers of flour to buy only his brand he could compel dealers to buy only his brand, however much the dealers might prefer to sell some other brand."

What is lawful for one person is not made unlawful when adopted by a number of persons or an association representing a number of individuals. Thus it is shown, the court points out, that men are constantly compelled to do what they do not wish to do, and what they have a perfect right to refuse to do, because they find they cannot otherwise conduct their business with profit.

The California Northwestern Railroad has granted an increase in pay and a decrease in hours to its carpenters, blacksmiths and their helpers. The carpenters will henceforth receive \$3.50 per day instead of \$3.25, and a decrease from ten to nine hours. The blacksmiths and their helpers are granted an increase of 25 cents per day, and as they work entirely by the hour, the increase amounts to about 3 cents per hour. The trainmen in the employ of the railroad, including conductors, brakemen, engineers, firemen and others, have also presented a petition asking for an increase of about 20 per cent in wages for all employees.

Milkers' Protective Union, No. 8861, A. F. of L., has adopted a label (similar in general appearance to the red label of the Brewery Workmen) which will be placed on milk cans, bottles containing cream or milk, and on butter and cheese. This label is a guarantee that Union milkers are employed in the dairy using it, and that sanitary conditions prevail.

Thirteen candidates were balloted on for the vacant position of sixth vice-president of the Tobacco Workers' Union. As no one was chosen the contest has narrowed down to Charles P. Alder of Detroit and W. S. Thomas of Reidsville, S. C., upon whose names another election has been ordered.

Between thirty-five and forty delegates to the Niagara Falls convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners left this city in a special car last Saturday evening.

No less than 7876 artisans and laborers were employed on Government co-operative works (roads and railways) in New Zealand during May.

It is reported that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has established a pension system for superannuated and disabled members.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting, held September 7, 1906.

Council called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Hagerty in the chair; minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

CREDENTIALS—Metal Polishers—W. Fletcher. Cigar Makers—H. Knobel, vice N. Blum. Machinists—J. Burns, vice C. Melrose. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed: From Milkers' Protective Union, acquainting Council of the adoption of a label to be used on all milk cans, bottles, cream and butter; moved and seconded that the Council indorse the Milkers' label; carried. Resolution from the Steam Fitters, that the San Francisco Labor Council, in meeting assembled, requests President Gompers of the A. F. of L. to recommend to said Executive Board of the A. F. of L., to strike out the above said words, "Steam Fitter and Steam Fitters' Helpers," from the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers' charter. Moved and seconded that it be indorsed; carried. *Referred to Organizing Committee:* From T. E. Zant, Organizer for the A. F. of L., in reference to the charter for the Water Works Employees. *Referred to Executive Committee:* From Secretary and Business Agent of the Retail Clerks, No. 432, informing Council that the Emporium Department Store on Van Ness ave., is employing Japanese to work as stock-clerks.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Photo-Engravers—Report all houses are now unionized; also report that the *Examiner* has raised the wages of the members \$1 per day. Machine Coopers—Report that two machine firms have increased the wages of its employees fifteen per cent voluntarily. Barbers—Business good; have suspended many members for non-payment of dues and request the union men of this city to assist them by insisting upon the working button and card in all barber shops; color of button for current month is gold. Blacksmiths—Intend to submit new wage scale to all railroad shops for \$4 per day. Molders—Business good; wage scale of \$4 minimum went into effect on the 1st inst. Butchers—Business good; new wage scale has been signed by over 300 proprietors; prospects very bright. Typographical—Report all daily papers have increased the wages of their membership; also report that the eight-hour-day fight is progressing nicely throughout the country, and that the members are still being assessed ten per cent to carry on the movement, which is now eight months in vogue. Cemetery Employees—Eight-hour day went into effect September 1st, five companies having agreed, four yet to be heard from, two of which, Mt. Olivet and Woodlawn, have refused to concede the request. Metal Polishers—Intend asking increase in pay of 50 cents per day. Electrical Workers—Business good; no idle men; membership has increased over 200 in the last two months. Steam Fitters—Report that the California Gas Company will return their employees to work on the San Mateo Power House. Street Carmen—Reported that members have all returned to work, owing to the fact that their National President insisted upon the arbitration clause, and trust that fair-minded men will be selected on the Board of Arbitration. Broom Makers—Union is carrying on strong agitation against the Chinese-made brooms, and request that all union people insist on purchasing only brooms that bear the union label. Milkers—Have adopted a red label to be used on all bottles, cans, butter and cheese.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT—*Recommend:* 1—That the wage scale and agreement of Horse-shoers' Union be indorsed, subject to the indorsement of their national union; concurred in. 2—That the wage scale and agreement of Laundry Wagon Drivers be held in abeyance until after special meeting of union; the protest of seventeen members of the Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union having been received, and that request be laid over for one week; also a protest from the Steam Laundry Workers' Union, who request the matter to lay over one week; concurred in. 3—Recommend, in reference to the Glove Workers, that a boycott be placed against the Carson Glove Co., of San Rafael; that Secretary try and have the firm organized and report at next meeting; carried. 4—Recommend that the eight-hour scale of the Boat Builders be indorsed, and instructed the Secretary to advise with the union as to the date it is to go into effect; concurred in. 5—That the wage scale and agreement of Pavers' Union be indorsed, but not to conflict with the contracts now existing; concurred in.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Report that they will hold their regular meeting on next Thursday evening, September 13th, at the offices of the Council.

Chas. B. Richer, President of the San Bernardino Labor Council; J. P. McMahon, Secretary of the Bricklayers' Union of Los Angeles; D. F. Curley, Secretary of the San Diego Federated Trades, and

Z. W. Craig, Secretary of the San Pedro Labor Council, addressed the Council on general topics and trade union matters. President Hagerty appropriately responded to the address of the visiting delegates.

RECEIPTS—Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Stablemen, \$24; Freight Handlers, \$6; Broom Makers, \$4; Cigar Makers, \$6; Waiters, \$20; Photo-Engravers, \$4; Musicians, \$42; Ice Drivers, \$4. Total, \$114.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; carfare, 50 cents; stenographer, \$15; LABOR CLARION, August, \$25; office postage, \$4; Pacific Towel Supply Co., 75 cents; *Examiner*, subscription from August 1 to September 1, 75 cents; *Bulletin*, subscription from August 1 to September 1, 65 cents; *Chronicle*, subscription from August 3 to September 3, 75 cents. Total, \$77.40.

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

WM. P. McCABE, Secretary.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

An amendment to the Constitution of the International Typographical Union, proposing to increase the per capita tax 5 cents a month, was acted on favorably by the Colorado Springs convention, and will later be submitted to the referendum for approval. This proposed amendment, if adopted, will place the amount that each member contributes toward the support of the parent body at 45 cents a month. This money will be apportioned as follows: Five cents to the General Fund, 5 cents to the Special Defense Fund, 7½ cents to the Defense Fund, 7½ cents to the Burial Fund, 15 cents to the Endowment Fund of the Union Printers' Home, and 5 cents subscription to the Typographical Journal. We are now paying 40 cents each a month. The 5 cents additional is asked to be added to the Endowment Fund of the Union Printers' Home, and, if adopted by the referendum, will not go into effect until the present strike assessment is discontinued. The increasing demand for accommodations at the Home and the improvements that must be made in the near future to the buildings and grounds make it imperative that an additional revenue be provided for proper and adequate maintenance of the institution. While it is true that a large percentage of our members have never had an opportunity to visit the Home, it is also true that all who have had that privilege are unanimous in the opinion that the increase should be voted. It is hoped the members of No. 21 will be a unit in favor of the proposed increase.

James H. Balthis, well known to most of No. 21's members, has been ill with dropsy since the recent disaster, having been confined at the residence of relatives in Fresno. He returned to this city on Sunday last, and on Monday evening was taken to the German Hospital.

Will J. French, ex-President of San Francisco Labor Council, the Allied Printing Trades Council and Typographical Union, No. 21, who resigned the two last-named positions on January 1st of the present year for the purpose of engaging in business at Sacramento, has returned to this city, and will be employed hereafter with the firm of Stanley-Taylor Co., 506 Bryant street. Mr. French has found it desirable to return to San Francisco on account of his wife's health, the climate of Sacramento not being agreeable to her.

Frank Carmona, who has been at Tuscan Springs since the first of May, endeavoring to cure an aggravated case of rheumatism, returned to this city a few days ago. While improved in health, Mr. Carmona is not yet able to resume work, and on the advice of his physician, he left Wednesday of this week for Byron Springs, where he will try the mud baths.

There is mail at headquarters, 342 Ninth street, for A. Allandrye, Mrs. Barron, M. Beatham, J. Bender, Ed. Beneke, L. A. Bickel, M. Bohlin, G. H. Buckner, H. L. Davis, E. H. Donohue, J. M. Downs, Doc. Edelman, E. F. Fanning, Ralph Folks, Miss Eva C. Gray (2), John M. Gordon, W. J. Gordon, Alfred Heslep, George Koerber, H. Meyer, B. A. McKay, George McKnight, Grant McMasters, Mrs. M. A. O'Brien, Geo. G. Rathbone, J. Claude Riley, Harry Sachs, Winfield Scott, Ben Thompson (2), Paul Trefz, Walter Walker, Wm. W. Watson, Felix Weiler, J. Welch, W. J. White, Richard Wolf.

Frank J. Griffin, a well-known job printer of this city, and for a long time employed with the firm of Canessa & Co., 535 Washington street, was married at Los Gatos on Sunday, August 26, to Miss Alice Trusler. Miss Trusler was formerly engaged at the printing business. The many friends of the happy couple unite in wishing them a long and happy married life.

An Allied Printing Trades Council has been formed in San Diego.

The West Australian boot operatives having come into line, the whole of the various State boot workers' unions are now federated. This means that the conditions of the workers in all the States will be made uniform.

JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE

The Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean League met at 860 McAllister street on the 8th inst., and was called to order by President O. A. Tveitmoe at 8 p. m.

COMMUNICATIONS AND CREDENTIALS—From Musicians, No. 6, submitting the names of P. Johannsen, B. Schoenberg and J. W. Spencer, and Carpenters, No. 1082, for F. H. Cranford, D. E. DeRoin and F. E. Maxwell; received and referred to the League for approval. From Retail Clerks' Association, in relation to Japanese stock clerks being employed at the Emporium; on motion, received and the Secretary directed to submit a copy of the letter to all local central bodies for their consideration. From Bricklayers, No. 7, and Metal Lathers, No. 65, notifying the League of the endorsement of the plank submitted for their consideration; received and filed. From Bartenders' League, No. 41, in reference to their contributions to the League; received and the Secretary instructed to answer. From the Secretary of the San Francisco School Department, in relation to Japanese attending our public schools; on motion, referred to the special committee, which is dealing with the subject. From Woodsmen of Blue Lake, Typographical Union of Eureka, Bartenders of Bakersfield, Woodsmen of Pepperwood, Saw Mill Workers of Fortuna, and Laundry Workers of Sacramento, submitting their regular monthly contributions and pledging support to the League; on motion, received and acknowledged.

BILLS—The following bills were presented, audited and ordered paid: A. E. Yoell, salary, \$35; E. W. Wilcox, salary, \$12; postage, \$5.50; transportation and expense to the Republican Convention at Santa Cruz for Committee, \$18; H. S. Crocker Co., supplies, \$4.50; Organized Labor Publishing Co., printing, \$19.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES—Vice-President E. B. Carr and the Secretary reported having visited the city of Santa Cruz in relation to the League's exclusion plank. The committee reported having appeared before the Committee on Platforms and Resolutions, presented the subject and had the same inserted in the platform of the Republican Party.

The Special Committee appointed to gather statistics through the San Francisco Police Department, submitted report, which was, on motion, received, ordered submitted to the press, inserted in the records, and the Secretary directed to give it the widest possible publicity.

NEW BUSINESS—It was agreed, on motion, that all grand officers of national and international associations be made honorary members of the League, and the Secretary directed to advise them of the same.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Balance on hand August 1.....	\$395 17
Previously reported	208 11
J. J. Overton.....	19 93
Daughters of Liberty, California Council.....	1 80
Marine Cooks and Stewards.....	6 65
Federated Trades, San Jose.....	6 50
Butcher Workmen, No. 115.....	6 00
Tanners, No. 9.....	4 00
Glass Bottle Blowers.....	1 05
Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers.....	2 00
Plumbers, No. 78.....	2 00
Stage Employees, No. 33.....	2 80
Carpenters, No. 1040.....	4 12
Painters, No. 750.....	60
Woodsmen, No. 4.....	87
Laborers, No. 8944.....	7 50
Bay and River Steamboatmen.....	9 00
Bartenders, No. 348.....	1 00
Laundry Workers, No. 75.....	1 00

Total\$680 15
Expenditures for the above month..... 245 35

Balance on hand September 1.....	\$434 80
September—	
Eureka Typographical Union.....	\$ 1 10
Beer Bottlers, No. 293.....	4 75
Teamsters, No. 216.....	8 00
Carpenters, No. 1082.....	5 55
Musicians, No. 6.....	19 50
Woodsmen of Blue Lake.....	2 60
Photo-Engravers No. 8.....	3 00
Longshore Lumbermen	12 00

Total\$491 30
Expenditures to date..... 142 10

Balance on hand to date.....\$349 20

Large numbers of artisans and laborers are reported to be leaving New Zealand for San Francisco, being attracted to that place by reports of high wages.

Street-car men at Tokio, Japan, are on strike in sympathy with a public agitation against the high fares, and serious rioting is reported as a result.

OCCUPATIONS OF LOCAL JAPANESE

Some time ago the Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League delegated President O. A. Tveitmoe and Secretary-Treasurer Yoell to ask the assistance of the Police Department in securing statistics regarding the occupations followed by members of the local Japanese colony. The department readily promised its co-operation in the work and has furnished the committee with considerable interesting data which will be presented to the League at its next meeting.

The report states that in the district bounded by Van Ness avenue, Steiner, Market and the bay the following classes of Japanese were located: Residing in so-called boarding houses, missions, etc., and whose occupations could not be determined, 651; shoemakers, 30; bazaar, 64; house cleaners, 15; restaurants, 33; doctors, 2; fruit stores, 19; barbers, 19; groceries, 8; banks, 17; tailors, 21; billiard parlors, 9; furnishing goods, 11; stationery stores, 4; employment offices, 25; laundries, 10; tin stores, 3; florists, 2; jewelry stores, 3; bath houses, 10; bakeries, 11; carpenters, 2; real estate, 9. Total number residing in the district, 982.

The following is a list of Japanese and their occupations residing in the district west of Steiner from Haight, north to Pacific avenue, thence to the ocean: Laundries, 2; house cleaning, 13; shoemakers, 9; employment agents, 3; florists, 1; curio stores, 1; restaurants, 1; general merchandise, 1; porter, 1; employed by Chutes Company 4; no occupation, 13. Total, 49.

The report states that owing to the cunning ways of the Orientals the police experienced great difficulty in obtaining any information. Chief Dinan believes that the number of Japanese in the district covered greatly exceeds the number found. When a large number of Japanese were found herded together the information given was that they were all "visitors." The report does not touch upon the number of Japanese domestics because employers refused to divulge the number employed.

The foregoing list is necessarily imperfect, yet it graphically illustrates the versatility of the Japanese population.

Secretary Paul Blackford, of the Metal Trades Association, predicts the termination of the strike of the 500 iron molders in the foundry shops of Chicago within a month, as a result of the adoption of a machine which does as much work as three men.

O'Connor & Cusser

SUCCESSORS TO
O'CONNOR & O'REILLY

UNION TAILORS AND UP TO DATE FURNISHERS, ARE NOW LOCATED AT 132 VAN NESS AVE., WHERE WE HOPE TO SERVE ALL OF THE UNION MEN WITH THE BEST AND LATEST IN TAILORING AND FURNISHINGS AT THE MOST MODERATE PRICES.

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132 Van Ness Ave., Near Hayes
Formerly 33-35 Fourth Street

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ALEXANDER'S HAT WORKS
1065 MARKET STREET

The Great Alexander Hat, \$2.50
HATS CLEANED

Indiana Furniture Co.



Morris
Chair
\$9.00

Come and see our stock of
CARPETS, FURNITURE,
DRAPERIES,
SHADES, STOVES
460 GOLDEN GATE AVE.
Between Larkin and Polk

LASH'S
KIDNEY & LIVER
BITTERS
A PLEASANT LAXATIVE
NOT INTOXICATING

VISTA GRANDE THE NEW SUBDIVISION

YOU DON'T HAVE TO
PAY FOR ANY OF THESE

STREET WORK
SIDEWALKS
REDWOOD CURBS
SEWERS
WATER
NO INTEREST
NO TAXES
LIBERAL EXTENSION FOR
ANY REASONABLE CAUSE

YOUR OWN TERMS
ON LOTS from \$250 up

TAKE SAN MATEO OR CEMETERIES ELECTRIC CAR ON MISSION STREET, AND ASK THE CONDUCTOR TO LET YOU OFF AT VISTA GRANDE, WHICH LIES JUST BEYOND THE CITY AND COUNTY LINE ON THE SAN MATEO AND OCEAN SHORE RAILWAYS.

Sutton, Gould & Ephraim

Sole Agents

1507 FILLMORE, Corner O'Farrell

Tel. West 5682

Subdivided by C. M. Wooster Co.

PRINTING PRESSMEN

Printing Pressmen, No. 24, has adopted a schedule of wages which provides for an average increase of \$3 a week for the various classes of pressmen. The new schedule went into effect last Monday. Several of the employers have asked for a conference with the union, and a committee for this purpose will probably be appointed at the special meeting of the union to be held next Sunday, at 335 Noe street.

There was no strike in any of the printing offices. At the meeting Sunday the members will report the conditions prevailing in the various offices.

The Press Feeders and Assistants have adopted a schedule, to take effect on the 17th inst., which calls for an increase of \$2 a week for platen press feeders and \$3 a week for cylinder press feeders.

Exceptional Opportunity for Householders

The great fire destroyed such large quantities of second-hand furniture that one would naturally suppose that the supply at the present time is exceedingly limited. It appears, however, that this is not altogether true. In the unburned section many people became panic-stricken and sold their household effects at any price offered them. Up-to-date dealers were quick to accept the extraordinary opportunities offered to secure exceptionally good lots of second-hand furniture at low prices, and Manager Mark L. Levy of the Atlas Furniture and Auction Company was one of the first furniture dealers to secure bargains of this description. The Atlas is the largest furniture auction house on the Coast, and its salesrooms at 1140-1150 McAllister street, near Fillmore, contain an assortment of second-hand furniture, carpets, bric-a-brac and general household furnishings that excel in quality any stock of this nature ever gathered by dealers in this or any other city. The low prices at which Mr. Levy obtained these goods enables the Atlas to sell them at figures that will fairly astonish purchasers. If you are looking for genuine bargains, visit the Atlas Furniture and Auction House, 1140-1150 McAllister street.

The Rockhampton (Queensland) Early Closing Association recently scored a great victory in the fight for the Saturday half-holiday. The polls, taken on July 2, resulted in 1408 votes being cast for Saturday as the half-holiday, against 701 for Thursday.

FRANK BROS.

The Big
Union Store

1344-1354 Fillmore St.

Near Ellis

SAMUEL McFADDEN & CO. Undertakers

The firm of McFadden, McBrearty & Green having dissolved partnership, all bills due the late firm are payable at the parlors of Sam'l McFadden & Co., 1070 Haight St. near Baker. Tel. Park 12.

H. M. ALEXANDER W. G. WITTMAN
Of Typographical Union, No. 21 Of Printing Pressmen, No. 24

Good Printing....
.....Right Prices

AMERICAN PRINTING CO.

Union-Label Receipt Books in Stock

355 McALLISTER ST.
20 ASH AVENUE

Bet. Larkin and Polk Sts.

BROCKTON and NEWARK SHOE STORES

Consolidated

OPENED IN THEIR NEW STORE

1025 Fillmore Street, Near McAllister

We still maintain our standard

\$2.50 and \$3.00

UNION STAMP SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN

— FOR —

Trunks, Suit Cases and Bags

— GO TO —

WM. A. BERNHEIM, 1690 Fillmore, near Post, S. F.

The German Savings and Loan Society

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital and Surplus..... \$2,500,098.42
Capital actually paid up in cash..... 1,000,000.00
Deposits, June 30, 1905..... 37,738,672.17
E. Tillmann, Jr., President; Daniel Meyer, First Vice-President; Emil Rohte, Second Vice-President; A. H. R. Schmidt, Cashier; Wm. Herrman, Asst. Cashier; George Tourny, Secretary; A. H. Muller, Asst. Secretary.
Directors—F. Tillmann, Jr., Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, N. Ohlandt, J. W. Van Bergen, E. T. Kruse, W. S. Goodfellow.

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Incorporated

Undertakers and Embalmers

3460 16th St., bet. Church and Sanchez

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San Francisco, Cal.



THE FIRST JEWELRY AND OPTICAL STORE RE-OPENED IN THE BURNT DISTRICT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The most enterprising Jewelry and Optical Firm in San Francisco is the Sorensen Co., formerly located at Sixth and Mission streets.

Mr. James A. Sorensen established himself in 1896 at 135 Sixth street and several times since was forced to enlarge his store to accommodate his numerous friends and customers.

The Sorensen Co. was well established when the unfortunate disaster occurred, but this did not shake their confidence in San Francisco's future, and we are pleased to announce to their friends and the public in general that they have leased the ground floor of the Kamm Building, 715 Market street, next to the greater Call Building, occupying a floor space of over 7,000 square feet, where they are now doing business.

Their stock of Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Sterling Silver and Silver-plate ware, Cut Glass, etc., is the most complete in the city.

The Optical Department is in charge of an experienced scientific Optician, who has had over twenty years' practice in San Francisco, and has been over three years with the Sorensen Co.

Their business motto is as it always has been,

"SQUARE DEALINGS."

The Place to Buy Atlas Furniture and Auction Co. Inc

1140-42-44-46-48-50 McALLISTER STREET

Bet. Fillmore and Webster, San Francisco

Largest Furniture and Auction House

on the Coast

4000 Families Secure Homes

The Continental Building and Loan Association

Has helped build homes for 4000 families throughout the State of California, and is prepared to loan money to assist as many who have been made homeless by the great San Francisco conflagration. Let us work together restore the burned homes as quickly as possible.

OFFICE, MARKET AND CHURCH STREETS

Washington Dodge, Pres.

Gavin McNab, Attorney.

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THE SAME GOOD

Lundstrom HATS

are being made in our old shop in the rear of our Market Street Store, by the same Union Hatters.

Sold at our "Uptown" Store

530 HAIGHT STREET

NEAR FILLMORE

Will resume at our Market Street Store as soon as building is completed.

Enterprise Furniture and Carpet Co.

WM. H. BEAGLES, Manager

GOOD FURNITURE AT LOWEST PRICES

108 Church Street, near Market

STRICTLY UNION

Enterprise Brewing Co.

2015-25 FOLSOM STREET

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

BREWERS OF

ORIGINAL EXTRA PALE BOHEMIAN,
CULMBACHER, PILSENER,
STEAM AND PORTER

For Sale in all Leading Groceries and Saloons

WHAT MADE ME FAMOUS

MY

\$25 SUITS

TO YOUR MEASUREMENT

NATE LEVY

(Formerly of Armstrong & Levy)



UNION TAILOR

1020 FILLMORE ST., Near Golden Gate Ave.

This is the Label of the
Journeymen Tailors' Union

OF AMERICA

used on Custom-Made Clothing



The following named custom tailoring firms, entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Local No. 2, have resumed business and so notified the officers of No. 2. Other firms which may open are requested to notify H. T. Ajax, 3826 Grove St., Oakland, and arrangements will immediately be made to supply them with labels and add their names to this list.

Kelleher & Browne, 16 Octavia St.
Abe Jacobs, 4036 Eighteenth St.
L. Lubin, 2538 Mission St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter cor. Buchanan.
O'Connor & Cussen, 612 Webster St.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.

Hansen & Elrick

(FORMERLY EXAMINER BUILDING)

ARE NOW SELLING

Men's Furnishings and Hats

... AT ...

1105-07 Fillmore St.

Jonas The Tailor

Now located at

1728 Fillmore St., bet. Post and Sutter

New Type

New Presses

WALTER N. BRUNT

COMPANY

(Formerly Second and Mission Streets)

Printing, Badges,
Regalia, Buttons, Etc.

NOW RUNNING AT

391 JESSIE ST.

At Fifth, opposite U. S. Mint, S. F.

TIEDEMANN BROS.

Jefferson Saloon
and Cafe

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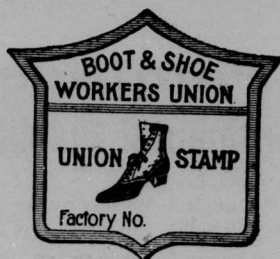
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It Will Pay You

to walk a block out of
your way just to see how
we sell clothing for men.
Our **Blue Serge Suit** at
\$10 beats the world. Try
Kimball's Clothes, now at

444 Van Ness Avenue

Cor. McAllister Street



246 SUMMER STREET,

J. C. Meussdorffer Sons Hatters

909—FILLMORE—909

Between McAllister and Fulton Sts.

Formerly 534-536 Third St., San Francisco

Complete assortment of Stiff and Soft Hats

Best \$2.50 Hat that can be bought

Panama Hats, \$5

We'll clean, bleach, block and trim your old Panama
Our reputation as reliable and practical Hatters will
assure you of good values

A Trial will convince You

909—FILLMORE—909

Baldwin Jewelry Co.

Agents for All American Watches

Factory on Premises

1261 Van Ness Avenue, at Sutter

SAN FRANCISCO

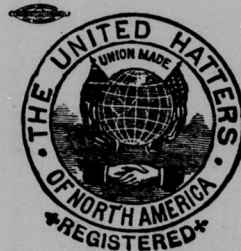


This is the only genuine Label of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

GENERAL OFFICE

62 East Fourth Street, New York City

Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels



Ask for the Label

DON'T

Wear a Hat Without It

Don't patronize a dealer who has LOOSE LABELS.
Take a look at it when you are buying a Hat and see that the Union Label of the United Hatters of North America is in it. Beware of counterfeit labels. Genuine labels are always sewed in.

WHEN YOU
DRINK BEER
See that this Label is on
the Keg or Bottle.



**Union Members, Be Consistent
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp**

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.